Introduced by Assembly Member Tran

January 27, 2005

An act to amend Section 830.6 of, and to add Section 815.1 to, the Government Code, relating to governmental tort liability.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 192, as introduced, Tran. Tort Claims Act.

(1) The Governmental Tort Claims Act governs the tort liability and immunity of public entities and their officers and employees, claims and actions against public entities and their officers and employees, insurance indemnification, and the defense of public officers and employees. Among other things, the act provides that a public entity is not liable for an injury, except as otherwise provided by statute, whether the injury arises out of an act or omission of the public entity or a public employee or any other person.

This bill would limit the liability of public entities in actions for injury to \$250,000 per individual or \$500,000 per occurrence.

(2) The act provides that neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable for an injury caused by the plan or design for the construction of, or an improvement to, public property where the plan or design has been approved in advance by the legislative body of the public entity or by some other body or employee exercising discretionary authority to give approval, or where the plan or design is prepared in conformity with standards previously approved, if the court makes specified determinations.

This bill would provide that the applicability of that provision is a question of law for the court to determine.

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Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 815.1 is added to the Government Code, 2 to read:

- 815.1. Notwithstanding any other law, in no action for injury shall the liability of a public entity exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) per individual or five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per occurrence.
- 7 SEC. 2. Section 830.6 of the Government Code is amended to 8 read:
 - 830.6. (a) Neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable under this chapter for an injury caused by the plan or design of a construction of, or an improvement to, public property where such the plan or design has been approved in advance of the construction or improvement by the legislative body of the public entity or by some other body or employee exercising discretionary authority to give such approval or where such the plan or design is prepared in conformity with standards previously so approved, if the trial or appellate court determines that there is any substantial evidence upon the basis of which (a) a either of the following apply:
 - (1) A reasonable public employee could have adopted the plan or design or the standards therefor $\frac{\partial}{\partial a}$.
 - (2) A reasonable legislative body or other body or employee could have approved the plan or design or the standards therefor. Notwithstanding
 - (b) Notwithstanding notice that constructed or improved public property may no longer be in conformity with a plan or design or a standard which that reasonably could be approved by the legislative body or other body or employee, the immunity provided by this section shall continue for a reasonable period of time sufficient to permit the public entity to obtain funds for and carry out remedial work necessary to allow such the public property to be in conformity with a plan or design approved by the legislative body of the public entity or other body or employee, or with a plan or design in conformity with a standard previously approved by such the legislative body or other body

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or employee. In the event that the public entity is unable to remedy such the public property because of practical impossibility or lack of sufficient funds, the immunity provided by this section shall remain so long as such the public entity shall reasonably attempt attempts to provide adequate warnings of the existence of the condition not conforming to the approved plan or design or to the approved standard. However, where a person fails to heed such that warning or occupies public property despite such that warning, such the failure or occupation shall not in itself constitute an assumption of the risk of the danger indicated by the warning.

(c) The applicability of this section is a question of law for the

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